AMUSEMENTS.

W O O D ' S T H E A T E E

Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert Transper, G. T. Collins. Paices to Suir the Times.—Dress Circle and Par-THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 13, 1862.

Miss Maggie Mitchell. Who will appear on this occasion as " Prince Blanche," in the new Play of LOVE'S TELEGRAPH. She will also appear as " Catherine," in A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

AREY

The Great American Horse-tamer, MR. JOHN S. RAREY

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity that he will give

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS

Of his humane and beautful system of

TAMING VICIOUS HORSES, At Fmith & Nixon's Hall,

Friday Evening, Jan. 17, and Saturday Evening, Jan. 18. MO EXTREMELY VICIOUS AND DANGER.

OUS HORSES HAVE BEEN SECURED. THESE EXHIBITIONS WILL BE the same as those given with so much ecist before the BUYAL COORTS OF EUROPE, and in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and

the cities of Beston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
While teaching a practical lesson of humanity and unparting much valuable instruction of daily application, these exhibitions also give a ver, excling demonstration of the power of man over the brute creation, by the subjugation, in the presence of the sudience, of some of the most dargerous and ungovernable horses to be found.

The ladies who honor Mr. Bares with their presence need have nothing to fear, as the stage will be so thoroughly barricaded as to prevent the possibility of the escape of any of the savage horses,

USHERS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

N. B.—The sale of reserved seats, for either the first or second entertainment, will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, January 16, at 9 o'clock, at Mesers Smith & Nixon's Plane Rooms, sipolaing the Hall.

WINCHELL IN HIS QUEER

otch, Irish, French, Dutch, Yankes and other Scotch, Irish, French, Duich, Yankee and other personations.

New Usion Debating Society of Arkaneas, Characters—New President, too cifident to be useful, who must be seen and heard to be appreciated; Mrs. Door Slammer, Mr. Barrell, Mr. Brick, Feroclous Fire Danne, Uncle Joe and Mrs. O'Dowdy, speakers for the evening. Union or Secossion—Disorder the order of the night—Interruptors interrupted—Unio Joe's song—Valedictory by the President.

Scissors Sharpener. Four characters.

A Stray Leaf from an Editor's 11f2. Five characters.

A Stray Leat from an Editor a Phys. Five characters.

The Haunted Boom; or, The Contraband Darkey from Secesh. Six characters.

Old Captain Swing steree and his son Enam; or, Landamen turned Saliors. Two characters.

The Politics Court. Five characters.

Antive Irishman; or, The Boker and Dean Case.

Six d'inferent characters.

Institute of Public Speakers—Hon, Mike Walsh, of New York; Hon, J. Onion; of Weathersfield, Ut; Hon, Wolf Jim of Missouri. Three characters.

Characters.

characters.
The Californian's Beturn. Eight characters,
Landlord and Travelers. Six characters.
The Menagerie; or, The Old Woman seeing the
Elephant. Three characters.
By wheer Johannes Vonsilpenbidalcowvenhowvenmanufers Travels in New York, in Search of his
Son in the Essat Indies, and Dutch Song, "I've poem
a Patchelor." One character.
Canal-beat Sket-bes. Bix characters.
Steamboat Sket-bes. Elevan characters.
Cronch Servant, Five characters.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door. Diors open at quarter before seven; to commenc at7% o'clock. jail tf

WESTERN MUSEUM-SYCAMORE-STREET, near Third-where can be seen STREET, near Third-where can be seen over 30,000 different Curiosities in the same building; Wax Statusry of the most prominent persons that ever lives; Scenes of all the late Battles. Living Wonders—the African Boa Constrictor, 27 feet in length, weighing 325 pounds; the Arctic Battles, millions of Curiosities, too numerous to mention. Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the Infernal Regions included

WM. M. ALLEN, Lesseo.

MILITARY GOODS! India Rubber Outfits,

BLANKETS MEXICAN PONCHES FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,

CINTOSH TALMAS.

Dark blue (imitation of cloth) for officers

VMLONG TOP AND SHOUT BOUTS;

CAFS WITH CAPES;

BIDING 1 EGGINGS;

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES;

OFFICEES' FINE COATS

HAVELOCKS;
OFFIUES FIRE
ALE BADS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS;
DRINKING CUPS;
FULDING COPS AND BEDS;
FULDING COPS AND CAPES;
CLOAKS AND CAPES;
CLOAKS AND CAPES; Together with a large assortment of other articles suitable for camp purposes.

SUTLERS As o respectfully invited to give us a call. All Goods sold at manufacturers' prices. BART & HICKOX.

INDIA RUBBER DEPOT. No. 49 est Fourth at , one door west of Walnut, delt. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Latest and Most Important Information, ALL SHOULD ENOW IT.

OOK HEREMY WORTHY FRIENDS, A do not cast saids your nice Soft Hata, because they are drive and out of condition. Take them to WINTER, the noted Hat Benovator, who will make them as clean and bright as a new dollar, or dry them a jet black. By bring them along at No. 267 Eighthet, where all work is fluished in the neaker immer and lowest grice. Observe ! - Beaver Goods Cleaned, Dyed and Al-tered to the latest siple, for male or female. ECONOMY IS WEALTH, NI PEACE OR WAR.

NOTICE - APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Governor of Ohio for the pardon of David Roblet, convicted in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, on the 28th day of June, A. D., 1861, of the crime of horse-stealing, and seatenced to the penitoniary of said State for the term of four years.

By JAMES BOYLE, his Attorney, declical

Boldiers' Back Pay.

I WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
In procuring the back pay of scidiers who have
claims against the United States. Also, is procuring pensious for those who have been wounded
white in the army, and for widows who o husbands
have been killed white in the service.

FRANKLIN HALLIDAY.

United States Commissioner.

de9-if
CINCINNAYI, Dec. 9, 1861

THE WEEKLYPRESS NOW READY, containing the howe of the Week, both Fereign and Local, and a Telegraphic Stammary of Events elsewhere, up to the how of going to press.

For sale at the Counting room, Price E cents

THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Evenbelsewhere, up to the hour of going to press.

For sale at the Counting room. Price 2 cents. THE WEEK LY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Evant 'ewhere, up to the hour of going to press, or sale at the Counting room, Price 2 cents,

1747 元 20

Cincinnati

NUMBER 114

A Bad Hablt.

not promise to love your wife, and to cher-

ish her? And is this the way to fulfill your vows? Home should be the pleasantest

of all places, to both husband and wife. There the evenings of both should be spent. And this is the way to keep alive the fires

of love, and to warm the heart with a gen-

erous usefulness. Wives may not com-plain, but they feel, and deeply, the absence

when evening comes, she and her

ones have a right to the company of the

husband and father.

And what good comes of lounging at the

to see a man hanging about a grocery in

the evening. It shows that he has not the highest ideal of life. He does not care

much for mental improvement, or the so-ciety of women. The best husbands are those who love their wives best, love their

company, and do the most to make them happy. The best fathers are lovers of home;

lovers of their children. To a good hus-

band and father, absence from home is al-ways regretted. It is submitted to as a

as under his own roof, and among those of his own blood. Husbands, think of this;

and if you have acquired the hobit of ab-

sence from home for mere trifles; if your evenings are lounged away at the store.

break off at once, and acquire the habit of staying at home; of helping your wife, and becoming her companion, and the com-

Will Cotton Grow in Ill'moin?

This has become an oft-represed question

of late. It is generally conceded that it will.

in 40° north latitude, survived the hoar frost of the morning of the 5th of June, 1859, and in 1859 and 1860 the matured plant did not succumb until after the 15th of October, and

not until two weeks later in 1861. Cotton is

not so impatient of frost as is generally be-lieved. It needs a rich corn soil, very deep

cultivation, and under such circumstances luxuriates under a fiery sun and a prolonged

drought. In acclimating Southern seed, the plant should be pushed by deep, clean cul-ture, and thinned out so that no more than

two or three stalks will occupy a hill, which hills should be three and a half or four feet apart. About the 1st of September from

fifty to one hundred bolls will have developed on each stalk. At this time commence pinch-

ing in the terminal buds, so as to prevent

any more bolls setting, and to throw the whole energies of the plant into perfecting the bolls already set. Should the weather

continue warm and seasonable—that is, not very dry—the bolls will but few of them

open till the first frost, when, at the touch o

that power, they will burst over the whole

field, into a white cloud, like a pile of gun-

THE REBELS MAKING WOODEN SHORE .-The Raleigh (N. C) Standard says:

shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoe are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out, and isshioned at the bottom, and sand papered, and lined, and painted, and topped off with

leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building. Most of this work is done by machinery driven by steam. The wood is gum and poplar, which is well

steamed before the shoe is made. We under-

and that those shoes are actually lighter

dred pair per day, have more orders than

part of Europe, and in some localities in this country; but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.

EMANCIPATION .- William C. Bryant and

William Curtis Noyes head a petition to the

President, which represents, among other

"That we are admonished, and day by day the conviction is gaining strength among us,

that no harmony can be restored to the na-tion, no peace brought back to the people,

no perpetuity accured to our Unios, no permanency established for our government, no hope elicited for the continuance of our free som, until slavery shall be wiped out of the land utterly and forever."

An ingenious New York inventor has de

vised an iron fort, with a ditch around it, so contrived as to catch the enemy's shot, and

be supplied gratuitously with ammusition to burk back upon the invader. He also sug-gests a fender upon the outside of vessels, with a concave surface of the vessel behind it which shall glance off the enemy's balls

without damage. The feader, standing off ten feet from the side of the vessel, would render boarding impossible, and steam pipes concealed in it would otherwise protect the vessel from boarding.

Some time ago, that great devotee of slavery, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, announced, that if the war went on, he should resign his seat in the Senate. Not hearing

of his resignation, we conclude that in his

view the war is not going on .- New York

Wooden shoes are worn in the northern

they can fill.

things:

powder at a spark of fire.

panion of your children.

climate, &c., savs.

annuals.

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1862.

commenced and continued. This force, numbering about three hundred and fifty

thousand men, should be divided into com-panies, regiments, brigades and divisions; and each should be well officered. The

companies should be mustered at least twice in each year, as companies; and at least once

in each year, in regiments.

All this can be done at small expense, and

The duties, and also the compensation,

rue duties, and also the compensation, pertaining to the stall of the Commander-in-Chief, should be clearly defined by law. It is expected that the military feeling now extant will lead to efforts, on the part of in-

dividual enterprise, to establish military schools in different parts of the State. The

schools in different parts of the State. The propriety of granting aid, from the State, to such of them as may seem worthy of it, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. Small appropriations, judiciously expended, would tend greatly to encourage such schools; and if well conducted, they could not fail to conduce largely to the welfare and safety of the public.

and safety of the public.

A few months military instruction will

qualify the young men of the State to take command of our militia, even in time of war,

fer thus to make themselves useful to the

Arms and other munitions of war should be kept in perfect order at the State Arsenal, in quantity sufficient to meet any sudden

emergency.
Referring you to the recent message of

my predecessor, I congratulate you that you are thus placed in possession of full informa-

tion as to the condition and affairs of our

Governor Dennison has devoted himself

to the duties of the Executive office with a

zeal and energy few men are capable of, and with an integrity of purpose worthy of the highest commendation. In his efforts to

discharge the onerous, delicate and responsible duties of his office, during the most

critical period in the history of our State, he

has never, for a moment, consulted his ease, nor even his health; but has been constantly

fourd at his post of duty. He has richly won for himself what all public men should

seek alone to win, the pleasing commenda-tion of his constituents, of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

And now, gentlemen, may we all, by un-tiring industry, strict economy, unflinching integrity and devoted patriotism, win for ourselves a just title to the same high praise,

ourselves a just title to the same analytic to the sweet consolations of an approving conscience, and to the rich blessings of our Divine Father!

DAVID TOD.

Washington News and Gossip.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

Members of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee have been to Boston, New York,

and Philadelphia, sharply looking into the ways unpatriotic men have of making mo

ney out of the Government in the night of

its dead hug with rebellion. To the shame-

will add enough to inflame the disposition

which now exists in Congress to punish with death frauds committed on the Government

WASTE OF PROVISIONS.

that the provisions wasted by the army of the Potomac would subsist a French army

MUNCHAUSEN WILLIAMS AND MISS SLIDELL.

denial of the assertion of foolish Commander Williams, that Miss Sidell used her "little knuckles" on his face. He adds that she "did not strike Lieutenant Fairfax," but on the contrary, behaved, as did all the ladies on the Trent, becomingly, and with great moderation.

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE.

lay on the table the bills providing for the abolition of the franking privilege, is regard-

ed as decisive. There is now a probability that this reform will be made.

Relatives of deceased soldiers can be fur-

nished with all the information they desire

MR. DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY.

President to adopt a system of exchange of

LORD LYONS.

During the whole excitement caused by the Maron and Slidell effair, the conduct of

Lord Lyons was eminently that of a high

toned gentleman and diplomatist. It is so appreciated in official circles here, and it is

due that it should be so also throughout the

THE UNION ARMY.

of twelve thousand five hundred men, dur-ing the month of November, 1880: Salt beef,

146,880 pounds; beans, 900 byshels, or 54,000

asses, 1,000 gallons.

ounds; rice, 32,500 pennds; ground coffee,

A BALTIMORE SECESH FLAG.-The Rich-

We have been a beautiful flag recently

pade by true-hearted Southern ladies in

Baltimore, to be presented to the Maryland volunteers now in Virginia. It is of Italian

silk, having a blue ground, with a circle of

stars, eleven in number, and within the cir-

cle two stars in eclipse-Maryland and

Kentucky—united by an inscription in gilt—"Our Homes." It is truly a splendid banner, and we predict that the Maryland-

ers will fight under it, as never did people

before. All honor to the noble State, as full

of faith, of constancy, and of hope, as she is of the most sublime heroism. The day of

There can be no question that the beautiful

deliverance shall come.

New York Tribune.

mond Examiner has the following:

fresh potatoes, 136,000 pounds; mo-

The vote by which the House refused to

Lieutenant Fairfax authorizes an emphatic

A General of high command here says

in time of war.

of equal numbers.

moderation.

tween G and H streets.

prinoners.

Washington, January 9.

THE DAILY PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.

...JANUARY 13 Gov. Tod's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep-

In appearing before you, to assume the duties of the office to which a generous and confiding people have assigned me, it will be expected, and it is but proper, that I announce to you my views upon the leading subjects now occupying public attention,

The high duties and responsibilities pertaining to the office of Chief Executive of our State at this time, are duly appreciated; and were it not for, the fact that I purpose calling to my assistance men of known high moral worth and large experience. I would moral worth and large experience, I would shrink from the task; but, with such aid, and with the full belief that those whose servant I am will demand only an honest and vigilant effort, I will undertake the performance

of these duties. Upon the great and all-absorbing question of the day—the war for the maintenance of our national existence—my position is, per-haps, sufficiently well understood. I am indebted to the friends of our Union for their generous selection, mainly from the well-known fact that I was willing to surrender every thing but honor to quell the unboly

The more I reflect upon this important matter, the more thoroughly am I convinced that the future welfare of ourselves, our children and our children's children pends upon preserving, at all hazards, the integrity of our National Union-maintaining it under the Constitution, as our fathers

gave it to us. To be a free, prosperous and happy pea-ple, we must have domestic quiet, and our commerce must be protected throughout the world. To secure these blessings the Union of the States was formed; and to maintain them the Union of the States must be pre-served. In no other way can we hope to demonstrate to the world that man is fit for self-covernment.

self-government. If this Union can not be preserved, we will be compelled to resort to some other form of government, and thereby confess that our fathers were mistaken in claiming for their children ability to govern themselves. I am proud to know that our constituents thus view the issue now made for us; and so highly do they prize the rich blessings of self government, that they are most cheer-fully willing to bear every exaction that may be required for that purpose.

As their agents, then, for the time being, we should exert our beat energies to the gal-

lant and liberal support of the officers of the National Government in their efforts to restore that Government to its former grandeur, and to protect and maintain a most beneficent Union and Constitution against all foes,

whether domestic or foreign.

I am most happy to be able to express the opinion that the helm of State of our National Government is in honest, pure and patriotic hands; that President Lincoln seeks, and is determined, to conduct the war with an eye single to the speedy restoration of the Government to its former harmony and vigor, irrespective of the influence this may have upon the domestic institutions of any of the States.

States,
In this glorious work, the people of Ohio In this glorious work, the people of Ohio have most nobly done their duty thus far; laying aside all party prejudices and partialities, they have more than met the calls made upon them for men and money; and, not content with this, they are still willing and eager to meet any further demands upon their means and patriotism. Let us look to it, then, that in our action we do not disappoint the expectations they entertained, when, laying aside all considerations, save a determined, vigorous and liberal support of determined, vigorous and liberal support of the National Government, they committed to our hands the vast responsibilities now

resting upon us. Obio must, in all time to come, be able to claim for herself her just share of the burden and glory of putting down this rebellion.
In my opinion, this object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek, not the destruction of any of their domestic lustitutions, but only the maintenance and enforce ment of the Constitution and laws nation-a Constitution which their fathers. with ours, handed down to us, with the solemn injunction, that we, together, should forever maintain and defend the same.

These merceuary and wicked leaders, governed by unhallowed ambition for place and power, being securely disposed of, their deluded followers may be expected to return again to their loyalty. Surely, with such a purpose only in view, with unstinted means in men and meney, managed by brave, gal-lant and accomplished officers, like those at the head of our armies, the struggle can neither be long nor doubtful.

To insure an early triumph of our arms, we should not, either in word or manner, withhold our confidence from those in whose bands the command of our forces is placed. It is cruel to impugn the motives and acts of those who are laboring with zeal and integrity to preserve and protect our best in-terests; the man who will do this, without cause, should be avoided by all good men.
Fortunately, we have nothing to distract or divide our attention and energies from a

vigorous presecution of the war; at peace with all foreign powers, without questions of moment to settle with any, we may hope to maintain kind and amicable relations with all. The magnanimity, coolness and diplo-matic skill of the President and his advis-ers, evinced in the settlement of the different questions growing out of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, affords a sufficient guaran

ty that our honor and interests, so far as they are involved in our intercourse with foreign nations, are in safe hands. In view of the importance to the welfare and happiness of the people of both Govern-ments, that friendly feelings should existbetween them, it is to be regretted that Great Britsin should have demanded the surrender of these men; but, the demand having been made, our Government could not maintain its proud character for consistency without yielding to the demand; for, in the language of Mr. Secretary Seward, "we are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to

Fortunately for us, as a people and nation, the occasion gives us an opportunity of de monstrating to the world our fitness for selfgovernment. The arrest and imprisonment of these arch traitors filled the hearts of all loyal men with unbounded joy and satisfac-tion, and all hoped that they would receive the punishment they so richly deserved; but no sconer was it known that their detention was in violation of the forms of international law-a law that our fathers aided in establishing—than, with one accord and without murmur, the people acquiesce in their re-lease: higher evidence of the fitness of our popular Government for permanency could

The young men of Ohio will have the honor of farnishing from their number the soldiers necessary to protect the fair fame of our State. From the alacrity with which they have already volunteered their services, it would seem that this branch of our duty is in safe hands.

is in safe hands.

To the older portion of our citizens must we look, mainly, for the "sinews of war;" and, if assessments shall be justly apportioned among them, all should take delight in contributing their quota. Look welf to

it, then, that our system of taxation be just and equal, so 'that each citizen shall pay no more nor any less than his just proportion.

more nor any less than his just proportion. The burthens of government, as well as its blessings, should be shared by all alike.

The National Government has been obliged to call upon the loyal States for pecuniary aid. This call should be responded to promptly and cheerfully. The extent of the call can not, with any degree of certainty, be stated at this time; it is believed, however, that the sum of three millions per annum for a few years will fully meet all requisitions likely to be made upon Ohio. If this smount should be added to the large amounts ordinarily assessed against the people, it amount should be added to the large amounts ordinarily assessed against the people, it could not fail to prove extremely burdensome; hence, they will expect you, while making provision for the wants of the National Government, to relieve, if possible, against the burdens now resting upon them. This relief is to be obtained mainly by a reduction of salaries and per diem compensaduction of salaries and per diem compensa-tion now paid, and by the reduction of local taxation. Both of these measures I urge

upon you.

The salaries now paid to the several State, county and township officers, vary but little from \$500,000, and, with the single exception of State Auditor and Treasurer, they will bear a reduction of twenty five per cent, thus saving the sum of \$125,000.

The amounts levied for local purposes, for the year 1861 were: ounty..... cwnsh.ps uh-District School and tenool house... Jity, Town and Borough Other special purposes...

Making a total of... 87,014 748 6 Of these several items, save only the poor tax, it is believed that at least thirty-three per cent may, without serious and with but temporary detriment to the people of the State, be withheld from the several special purposes, and made applicable to the general treasury; thus constituting a principal means of providing for the wants of the General Government, without any increase of the present gross amount of burthens upon the In this crisis of our beloved country's great tribulation and needs, it behooves our public authorities, as well as private individuals, to forego many of the comforts and luxuries of times of peace and prosper-

ity, and exercise rigid economy and prudent self denial.

I have, therefore, to recommend to your earnest consideration the adoption of suitable means to effect this purpose.

The system of raxation now in force, if faithfully executed, is, perhaps, in the main, as perfect and equitable as can well be devised. The object of the law is to bring upon the duplicate all the property in the State at its true value in money. So far as property, risible to the several assessors, is concerned. this object is, generally, well attained; but there is reason to fear that invisible property, particularly moneys and credits, to a large amount, escape taxation. I therefore recommend that more severe penalties, certain of enforcement, be provided for failures to give in to the assessors this species of property. The citizen who willfully attempts to evade

his just proportion of taxation for the sup-port of the government that protects his per-son and his property, should be deemed a criminal, and punished as such.

The mode of listing railroads for taxation also requires attention. Great inequality must necessarily exist under the present system. To secure uniformity, equality and full valuation in the assessment of this large interest, I would recommend the creation of a Board of Assessors for that special purpose; but, to avoid the creation of new officers, and consequent expense to the State, I recommend that this Board consist of the several County Auditors of the counties through which the road passes. This Board, thus constituted, should be required to meet at the principal office of the company, and there, after inspection of the books of the company, assess the total value of its property, and dis-tribute the same to the several districts. From this assessment an appeal should be allowed to the Auditor of State, or other suitable State Board, by every company feeling itself aggrieved; and such Board might, also, supervise the assessments of the various Boards of County Auditors for the purpose of equalization. By this means defects now existing may be remedied with trilling expense to the State; and it is confidently expected that a large additional amount will

thereby be added to the duplicate.

It is hoped that all new causes of expenditure may be avoided, and that every effort to promote economy will be made. I am, how-ever, constrained, from a sense of strict duty, o recommend the continuance of the recent law, authorizing County Commissioners to assess a tax for the support of the families of our troops during the war. The provisions of this law were wise and beneficent, and have prevented much distress and suffering.

The charters of the several Banks of the State, created by the act of February 24, 1845, will sware on the lat of May 1868. 1845, will expire on the 1st of May, 1866. view of the very extensive interests involved in any sudden change of the monetary sys-tem of our State, it would be wise that the future policy of the State, on the subject of banking, be early made known; under ordinary circumstances, therefore, I would invite your attention to this subject at this time. You are, however, aware that the Secretary of the United States Treasury has recommended a measure which, if adopted, will have a most important bearing upon the subject; hence I deem it advisable, for the present at least, to abstain from interfering with the matter. Should Congress dispose of the subject at an early day, I may deem it my duty to send you a special communication during your present session.

It may be advisable at this time, however, to consider the propriety of promptly relieving the banks from their disability of paying out the paper of institutions that do not redeem their issues, on demand, in specie. It is known that the demand notes of the General Government, as also the notes of party all the hanking institutions. nearly all the banking institutions of our sister States, are not now redeemed in coin on demand; hence our banks are unable to receive, in payment of debts due them, or on deposit, any of this vast description of currency; for, not being permitted to pay it out, of course they can not receive it safely. This condition of things must necessarily affect the credit and circulation of the issues of the Federal Treasury, and greatly cripple it in obtaining means to prosecute the war. Great as the evil of tolerating by law a suspension of specie payments, to any extent, is known to be, it is better to endure it than to embarrass the Federal Government in obtaining means to vigorously crush out the rebellion. I have, therefore, to recommend that you at once authorize the several banking institutions of the State to offer in pay-ment of their issues, when presented for payment, the notes of the Federal Govern-

payment, the notes of the Federal Government, payable on demand.

The broker or "Shylock" who may wish to hoard his money in times like the present should not complain if he is offered the notes of the Government from which he demands protection for his person and property.

It is, I believe, conceded by all that the banking institutions of our State now in existence have been managed with skill and integrity, and with a degree of liberality to our Government highly commendable; it would, therefore, be ungenerous to presume that their managers will attempt to make improper use of the relief now recommended; but be the risk of this great or little, we must risk every thing necessary to put down

must risk every thing necessary to put down the unboly rebellion.

The banks availing themselves of the pro-visions of the law recommended should be required to furnish the State, in proportion to their capital respectively, with par funds !

necessary to meet the interest on our bonded debt. BY TELEGRAPH. Long years of quiet, prosperity, and seeming freedom from danger, have led us practically to dissegard the safe maxim, "In peace, prepare for war."

Let the experience of the past year induce

Let the experience of the past year induce us to be ready, at all times, to "nip in the bud" any rebellion within, and promptly repel any invasion from abroad. Such preparation will be an ever present guarantee against temptation to commit any breach of the public peace. A thorough organization of the militia of the State should at once be Seizure of two Confederate Steamers

Reported Fight in Indian Territory.

Heavy Firing Near Romney.

Louisville, January 11.—The Democrat received advices this afternoon corroborating the accounts received via Cincinnati of the distanding of Humphrey Marshall's rebel forces near Paintsville. No further particu-lars are given. at a moment's warning, to call into actual service, in any portion of the State, a force sufficient to prevent invasion from any lars are given.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 2d inst.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 2d inst. says that Floyd arrived at Nashville on the 1st, en route for Bowling Green.

The Paducab correspondent of the Journal, writing on the 5th, complains bitterly of the treatment of the Union men there by the Federal General Smith, and demands his immediate removal.

of war, clothing and provisions for Zolli-coffer's forces. The locality of the seizure is not stated.

short time, when the rebels retreated, our

patched a force of cavalry in pursuit of them.

Deserters from Columbus arrived this morning and report great alarm there, the

No movement has been made by troops here since yesterday.

those of the rebels down the river, develope the fact that three rebel gun boats appeared in sight of Island No. 1, formed in line of battle and opened fire on our boats, which lay opposite the island. The Essex and St. Louis immediately opened their guns upon teries below Belmont, disabling one of the rebel stramers there. Captain Porter, com-usanding the Essex, inclosed in a bottle, at-facted to a buoy, the following challenge:

Clernand's brigade. Captain Stewart's cavalry made a recon-

The Nashville Courier of the 4th says Ex-Minister Preston has been appointed Major-

General of the rebel Kentucky forces.

The Legislative Council of the 31 elected H. Burnett and Wm. E Simms Senators to the rebel Congress.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Dispatch of the 3d says Colonel McIntosh's command of four regiments fought the Indian chief Opath-

dred Indian horses. Rebel loss, twelve killed and twenty wounded. New York, January 12.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says a grand Irish division will be formed under General Shields,

lin's division were cut and the animals turned loose, on Tuesday night, by a secret enemy, with the intention of aiding the rebels, who in relation to the burial place of their friends, &c., by calling on J. W. Plant, Government undertaker, at No. 418 Seventh street, be-Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is signalizing himself as a practical legislator. On his mo-tion, yesterday, the Senate, with no dissent-ing voice, passed a resolution instructing the

General Lane has not tendered his resigna-

FREDERICK, MD., January 11.—No further advices have been received from Romney. Heavy and irregular ficing was heard in the

Affairs in Venice are worse than ever. A correspondent writes:

The following is a statement of the articles of subsistence supplied to the division commanded by General Blenker, consisting "It is impossible to draw a darker picture "It is impossible to draw a darker picture than the state of affairs here. Winter has set in; all commerce has ceased; those nominally rich only spend the money actually necessary for their immediate wants; no superfluous luxuries are lavishly bestowed; no strangers fill the hotels; but every-where are poverty and bankruptcy. Walk through the Merceira at the hour when the monotones for the lightests the movement of the 143,000 pounds; bacon, 69,700 pounds; fresh best, 174,000 pounds; flour, 2,280 barrels, or 20,400 pounds; sugar, 48,500 pounds; vinegar, 3,250 gallons; candles, 3,950 pounds; soap, 1,300 pounds; salt, 214 bushels, or 10,700 nous footfall indicates the movement of people; look into every shop, and out of hun-dreds who pass not six will buy. Ask these shopmen how they thrive, and the bitter sneer will only herald the words: 'We are all ruined.'"

> THE Louisville-Nashville Courier, of December 24, has these paragraphs: A Lincoln spy was arrested a few days since in the neighborhood of Uniontown. His baggage was searched, and a complete plan of the fortifications at Bowling Green and Randolph, Tenn., was found. It is to be hoped that the vile miscreant will speedily

> Confederate Government has purchased, and will have packed this season, no less than three hundred thousand hogs. This is ex-clusive of the large numbers put up and

There can be so question that he boantiful and touching text of Scripture, "The summer is over, the harvest is ended, and we are not saved," affords a perfect description of the present condition of this country. The question now is whether it will not soon be necessary to substitute winter for summer in the quotation to render it historically exact. manufactured.

A great many husbands, especially in the country, spend their evenings away from home; formerly at the tavern, but now at the store, talking politics and general business. Is this right? Is it generous? Has not the wife as good a right to spend her evenings abroad? And what would the husband think to be left alone to take care of the house? Is it fair? Did you not promise to love your wife, and to ther-

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

up the Cumberland,

Rumors prevail at Lebanon that the Federal troops have taken two steamers proceed-ing up the Cumberland River with munitions

Camo, January 11.—This morning three rebel boats from Columbus attacked our gunboats Essez and St. Louis, lying off Fort Jefferson. A brisk engagement ensued for a boats pursuing until they reached the bat-teries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.
Four of our pickets were shot last night

with credit to all. The time now devoted exclusively to recreation and pleasurs by the gallant boys of Ohio, during their long summer vacations, could thus be prefitably spent; and, doubtless, hundreds of them would prenear Bird's Point, supposed by some of Log-wood's rebel cavalry, which has been roving about committing depredations in that vicin-ity for some days. General Paine has dis-

ps apprehending an attack by the Fed-forces.

CAIRO, January 12.-Further advices concerning the action between our gun-boats and them, when the rebels backed out and retreated down the river, followed by our gunboats, which chased them under their bat "Come out, you cowardly rebels, and show

your gun-boats."

The engagement lasted half an bour.

The four pickets shot near Eard's Point, this morning, were assassingled by citizens, in consequence of which General Grant has issued an order to General Paine, instructing him to clean out the country for six miles around Bird's Point, bring into camp all citizens with their subsistence requiring all citizens with their subsistence, requiring them to remain, under penalty of death, and that all parties found within these prescribed

limits are liable to be shot.

General Grant, with the balance of his expedition, will wait reinforcements from St. Louis, which have been delayed in consequerce of fors and the channel of the Missis-sippl being blockaded by the steamer Arizona being aground, for which reasons the St. Louis force did not leave.

Mayfield Creek is still occupied by Mo-

noisance beyond Blandville, within six miles of Columbus, to day, without discovering

loyokola, seventy-five miles north-west of Fort Gibson, on the 26th ult., routing and driving him toward Kansas.

The Federal loss was two hundred killed. wounded and missing; one hundred prisoners, a large number of wagons, and one hun-

with Messgher, Mulligan, Cass and Corcoran as Brigadier-Generals.

The halters of 200 horses of General Frank-

were expected to make an attack. An arrival here reports the Sumter at St. Thomas, De-Washington, January 12.—The Pensacola succeeded in running the blockade this morning. Twenty two shots were fired at

tion to the Government, or the Legislature of Kaussa, nor accepted a Brigadier-Gene-

direction of Sharpsburg this forenoon, the cause of which is unknown,

Foreign.

meet with a just reward.

We learn froom good authority that the packed by farmers, planters and speculators, and is enough to assure us that there will be an abundance of pork to supply all the requirements of the South for the next year.

The rolling stock on the Tennessee railroads are very much out of repair, and necessary material for repairing them can not be obtained. Tin and India rubber are more needed than salt, which is being

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of their husbands. They want their company; want their sympathy, and they ought to have it. Especially, if there are children in the house, should the husband be at home. The wife, in her sphere, labors as hard as the husband in his, and, when U. S. PAIRS OF 1858, 1889 AND 1860, And at the Cancinnati Mechanics' Institute for FUGE SUCCESSIVE THARS we have taken the First Premium over all competitors as the best store? It is a habit, and a bad habit. We do not object to passing an evening occasionally in this way, when it is necessary in the way of business. But it is a bad sign

It uses no shuttle, makes the toch-siftch alike a both sides of the goods, leaving no chair or ridge on the under-side of the seam; and uses but had as much thread as the chain-strick machines. Sond or call for a Circular, containing prison, testimonials, etc.

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An old resident of Illinois, writing about the The climate of the prairies of Central Illi-C.S. MALTBY. nois is one of great extremes. Our summers are sub-trapical, like those of South Carolina, are sub-tr', pical, like those of South Carolina, and out winters, though short, are sub-arctic, like Canada. The length of our summers, fad their high average mean temperature, produced, no doubt, in some degree, by the clearness and dryness of the atmosphere of the prairies, enables us to grow successfully a long and increasing list of the sub-tropical DEALER IN

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BOBERT ORR. Depot, 11 West Fifth-at P. S.-A liberal discount allowed to the trade and parties. Torms cash.

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DENTAL.

We visited, a day or two since, the wooden shoe manufactory of Messrs. Thuim & Fraps, this city. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea, until our visit to it that it was so thorough and inter-OFFICE, NO 92 SEVENTH-ST., BR-O - Teeth extracted without pain, by a new corn method, used only by ourselves. Artificial Treth inserted in the latest and most approved styles, at the following prices: esting in its operations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pairs of

No charge made when new ones are inserted. [0c22-H]

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NATTACHMENT, BEFORE C. S. HAN-SELMAN, J. P. of Constructi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio -F. Gets vs. Edward Greense, Principal, and Mr. — Scott, Garnishee.—On the lath day of December, 1501, axid Justice issued an order of attachment and garnishee process against the property and effects of Edward Greenses and garnishee process for the sum of \$31.70. and said cause is set for hearing on the lat day of February, at eight o'clock A. M., before said Justice.

decEl-law3wM F. GETZ. P. BRIBRAP, BENTIST.

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OPOYSTERS!

annuals.

As to frosts, there is little to fear from the lst of May until the 15th of October. Frosts may and do come, but in nine cases out of ten the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere is such that on the open prairie, and in exposed situations, they rarely do any considerable damage. Cotton, of the kind grown on the Yazoo bottoms, in Mississippi, growing under the observation of the writer, in 40° north latitude survived the hear feet.

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